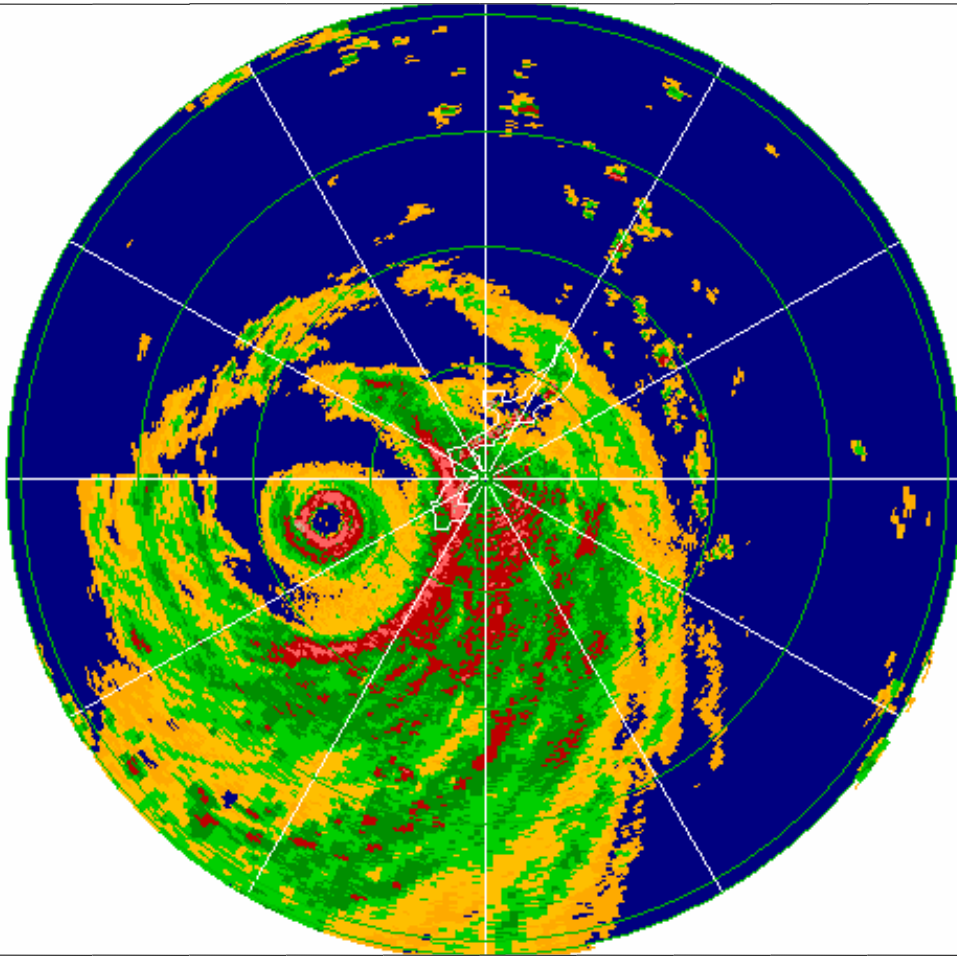


Kadena Air Base

Emergency Actions Guide



**18th Civil Engineer
Readiness Flight**

Full Spectrum Threat Response Program

Version For Public Website

Sep 05

Kadena Airbase Emergency Actions Guide

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Natural Disasters

Kadena AB is subject to a variety of natural disasters. The two most common natural disasters at Kadena are earthquakes and typhoons. Tornadoes and Tsunamis are also possible, though less likely. The time you take to prepare now will ensure your survival later!

Prepare yourself and your family for any disaster we might face. Build kits with supplies that can help you prepare in case there is a natural disaster. During most natural disasters, we will lose power and water supplies. The key to surviving a natural disaster is always planning accordingly.

IN-DEPTH DETAIL OF NATURAL DISASTERS

Earthquakes

Earthquakes are a fact of life here at Kadena AB. The earth's surface is fractured here in the Western Pacific Region and the ground shakes from time to time. Usually, those shakes are too gentle to feel; however, earthquakes can be violent enough to cause damage.

- *Driving during an earthquake:* Earthquakes are powerful enough to cause substantial damage that will make it hard to stand or drive. The motion will damage roads and buildings.
- *Injuries to personnel:* Indoor injuries are caused from falling objects such as glass and debris because of the shaking. Outdoors, things like power lines, lampposts, or debris from buildings may fall and hurt personnel.
- *Injuries because of fire:* Following an earthquake, gas lines and power lines are likely to be damaged which provides sources of fuel or ignition. Water lines will also be damaged, making fire fighting harder. Damaged roads will make it difficult for fire trucks to get to fires.
- *Major earthquakes are followed by aftershocks:* The main shock of the earthquake doesn't always discharge all that stress from the Earth's crust. Aftershocks, some as powerful as the main earthquake, happen as the Earth settles into a new equilibrium. Buildings that stood up through the earthquake can collapse in aftershocks.

Earthquakes come without warning, so we have to be prepared at all times. Here are some things you can do to prepare for and survive earthquakes:

- *Before the Earthquake*
 - Don't store large, heavy items on high shelves
 - Anchor cabinets and bookshelves to walls
 - Put latches on cabinet and closet doors to keep them closed and keep things inside
 - If you see things like deep cracks in walls or ceilings in the building you live or work in, report them
- *During the Earthquake*
 - **DON'T PANIC!** More people get hurt because they panic than for any other reason.
 - **STAY PUT.** Move if you must to keep something from falling on you, but go only as far as you have to. Don't go in or out of buildings while the ground is shaking!
 - **TAKE COVER.** A good, strong table, a bench, or any other well-built piece of furniture will keep debris from hitting you. If you don't have sturdy furniture available, curl up and protect your head and neck. Another source of cover is bathrooms and closets.
 - **HOLD ON.** Everything is going to move, so stay with whatever you're using for protection. If you're in a car when the shaking starts, pull over as soon as you can. Your car is a good place to stay until the shaking stops.
- *After the Earthquake*
 - Stay out of damaged buildings until engineers pronounce the building as safe.
 - Stay away from fires, downed power lines, and other indefinable hazards.

Tsunamis

The phenomenon we call a "tsunami" is a series of traveling ocean waves of extremely long length and period, generated by disturbances associated primarily with earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean floor. Underwater volcanic eruptions and landslides can also generate tsunamis, although these sources are significantly less frequent. As the tsunami crosses the deep ocean, its length from crest to crest may be 124 miles or more and its period 15 minutes to an hour, but its height from trough to crest may only be a few inches, even for a very destructive tsunami, it cannot be felt aboard ships in deep water. As the tsunami enters shallow water near coastlines in its path, the velocity of its waves

decreases and its wave height increases. It is in these shallow waters that tsunamis become a threat to life and property for they can crest to heights of more than 30 feet, strike with devastating force, and flood low-lying coastal areas. There are records of tsunamis reaching heights of more than 100 feet.

TSUNAMI SAFETY RULES

1. All earthquakes do not cause tsunamis, but many do. When you hear that an earthquake has occurred, tune into AFN radio or TV for a tsunami emergency message.
2. An earthquake in your area is a natural tsunami warning. If you are at the beach and feel violent shaking (enough to knock you off-balance) wait for it to stop, and then move quickly to higher ground. If a tsunami is generated, it will arrive in a few minutes. Do not stay in low-lying coastal areas after a strong earthquake has been felt.
3. A tsunami is not a single wave, but a series of waves. Stay out of danger areas until an "all-clear" is issued by a competent authority.
4. Approaching tsunamis are sometimes preceded by a noticeable rise or fall of coastal water. This is nature's tsunami warning and should be heeded.
5. A small tsunami at one point on the shore can be extremely large a few miles away. Don't let the modest size of one make you lose respect for all.
6. All warning to the public must be taken very seriously, even if some are for non-destructive events. The tsunami of May, 1960 killed 61 people in Hilo, Hawaii, because some thought it was just another false alarm.
7. All tsunamis, like typhoons, are potentially dangerous, though they may not damage every coastline they strike.
8. Never go down to the shore to watch for a tsunami. When you can see the wave, you are too close to escape it. Never try to surf a tsunami; most tsunamis are like a flash flood full of debris and they do not curl or break like surging waves.
9. Sooner or later, tsunamis visit every coastline in the Pacific. Warnings apply to you if you live in any Pacific coastal area.

10. During a tsunami emergency, your local police and on-base officials will try to save your life. Give them your fullest cooperation.

HOUSING AREAS IN TSUNAMIS FLOOD ZONES

On base housing: The following housing areas may be potentially impacted by a Tsunami

- Kinser Towers: Residents should evacuate the lower 4 floors of the tower by either seeking refuge in the 5th floor or higher or going to higher ground on Camp Kinser.
- Old Lester Housing: Residents should seek refuge in their second floor or relocate to New Lester Housing and wait for further instructions

Off base housing: Off base housing residents need to review the drawings on pages 11-21 to determine if their unit is in the Tsunami flood plain. Residents should determine their best course of action and prepare an evacuation plan. If you live in a two or more story unit, seek immediate refuge on the highest floor. If you have time to evacuate, go to your nearest military installation or seek the highest ground in your immediate area that is out of the Tsunami flood plain.

Off base residents who live in the Tsunami flood plain are responsible for providing contact information to their unit for notification and recall purposes.

If your home was damaged to the extent that you need temporary shelter, then proceed to the nearest on-base shelter once the tsunami has subsided. For guidance on appropriate shelters to evacuate to, refer to the *Evacuating From Off-Base Quarters to On-Base Shelters* on page 29 of this guide.

NOTIFICATIONS

Tsunamis may strike in a matter of minutes (following a local earthquake) or within hours, depending on how far the epicenter is from Okinawa.

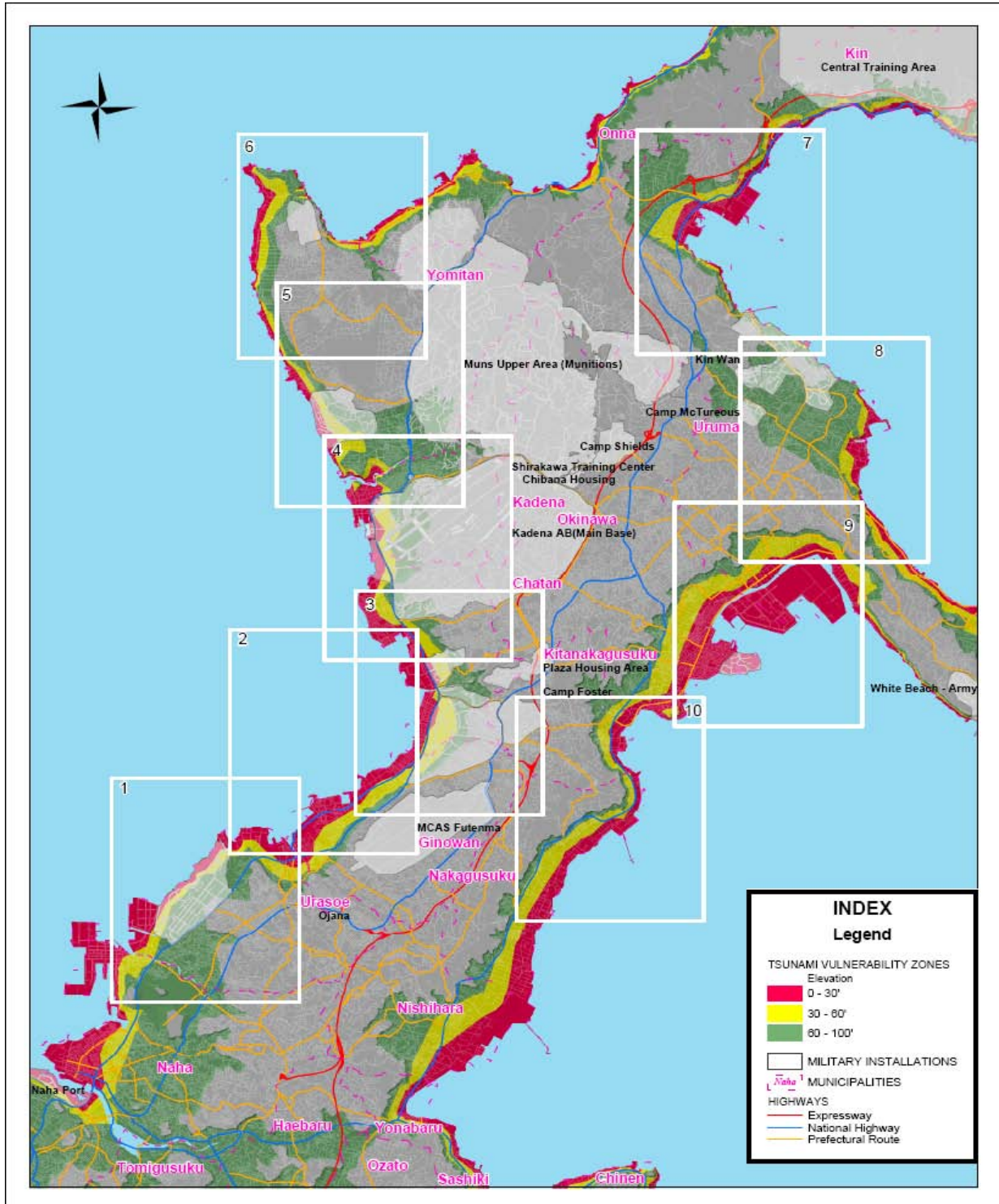
Warnings and notifications will be passed promptly by one or more of the following means:

- The 18 WG/CP
- American Forces Network (AFN) television and radio announcements

- On base siren system: a long steady tone followed by a warning message.
- Off base siren system: a long steady tone followed by a warning message.

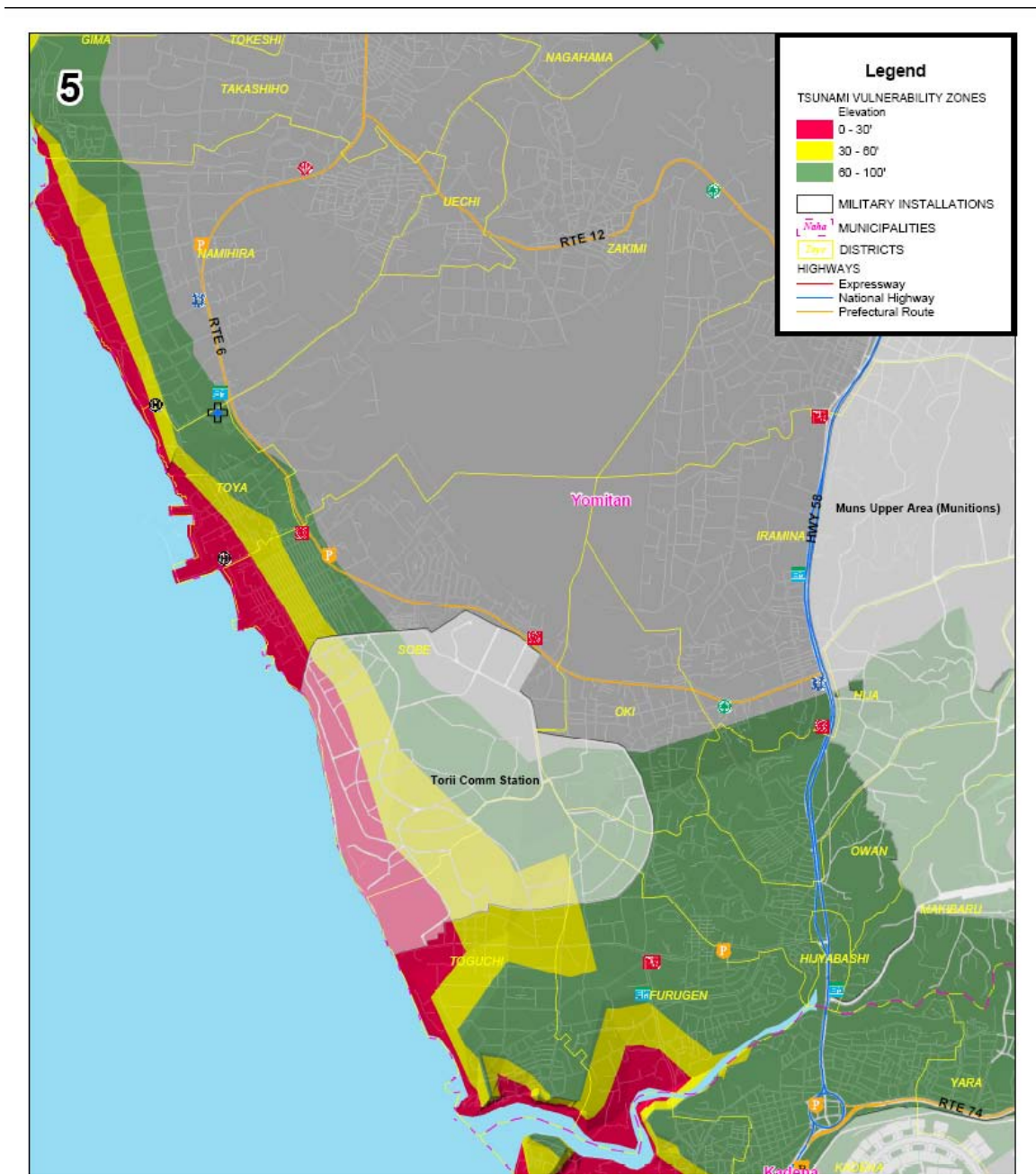
To be safe, throughout the event of a tsunami, listen carefully to TV or radio reports. Don't go back to low-lying areas until the watch or warning expires or is cancelled!

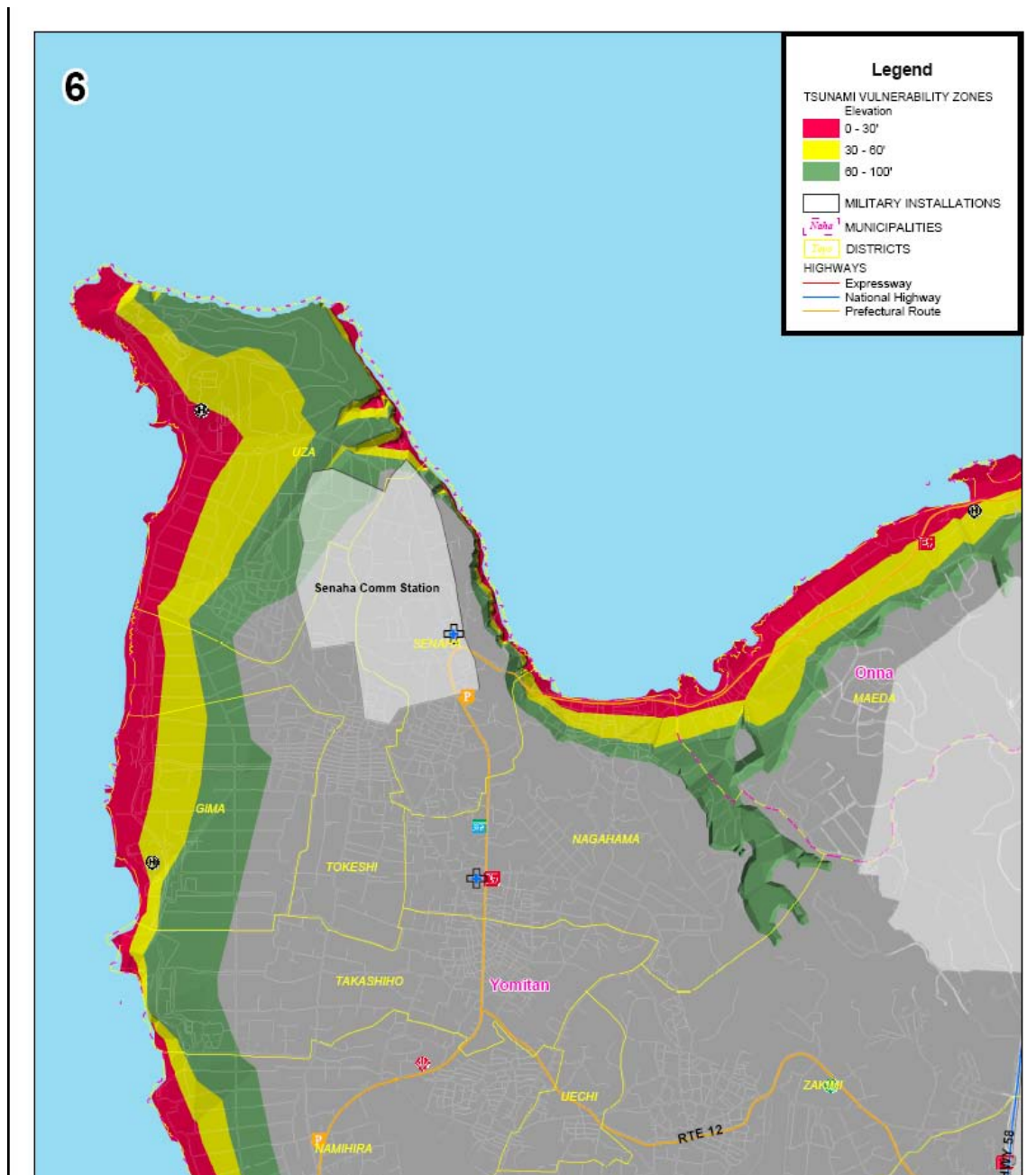
Tsunami Vulnerability Zones

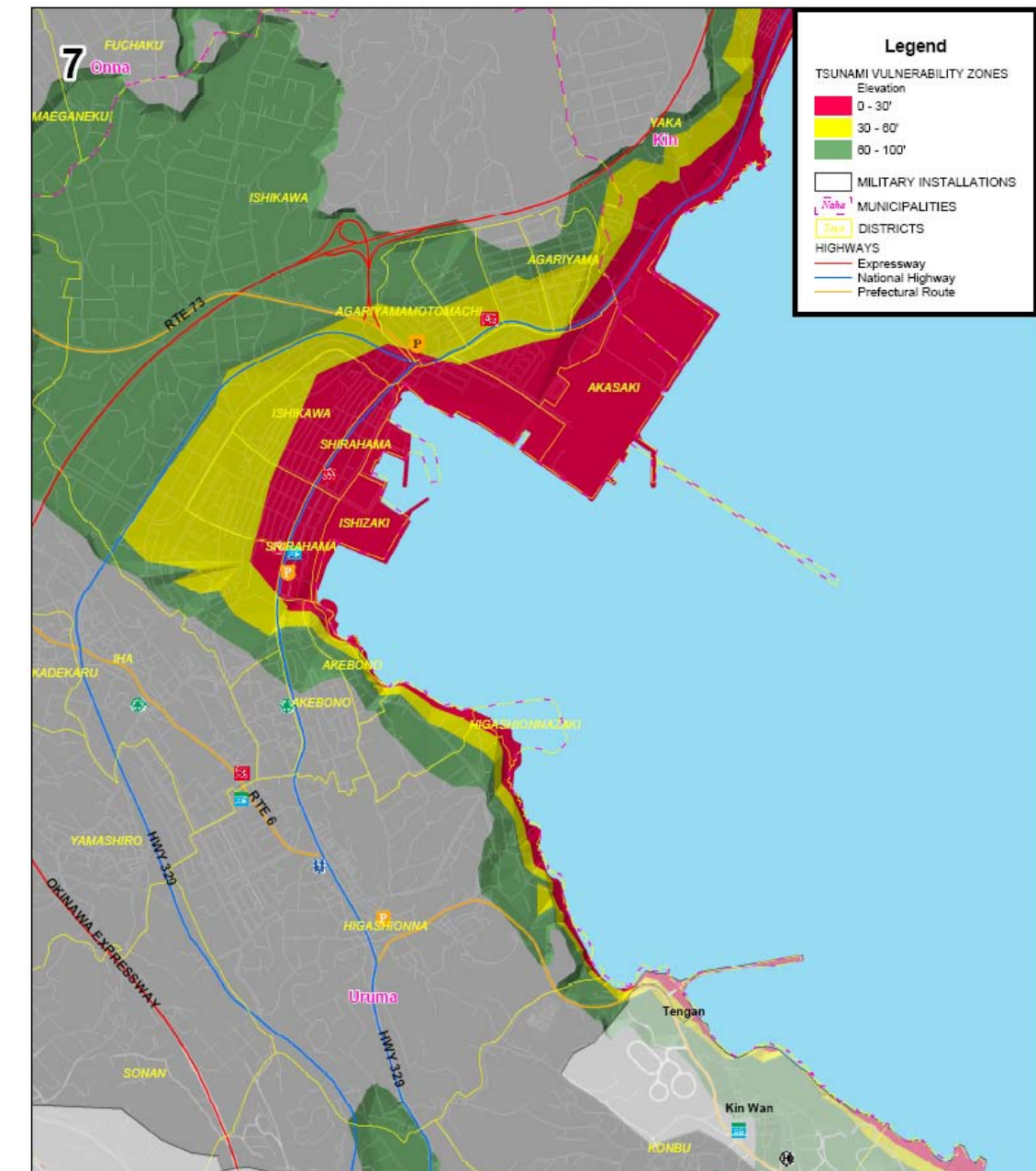


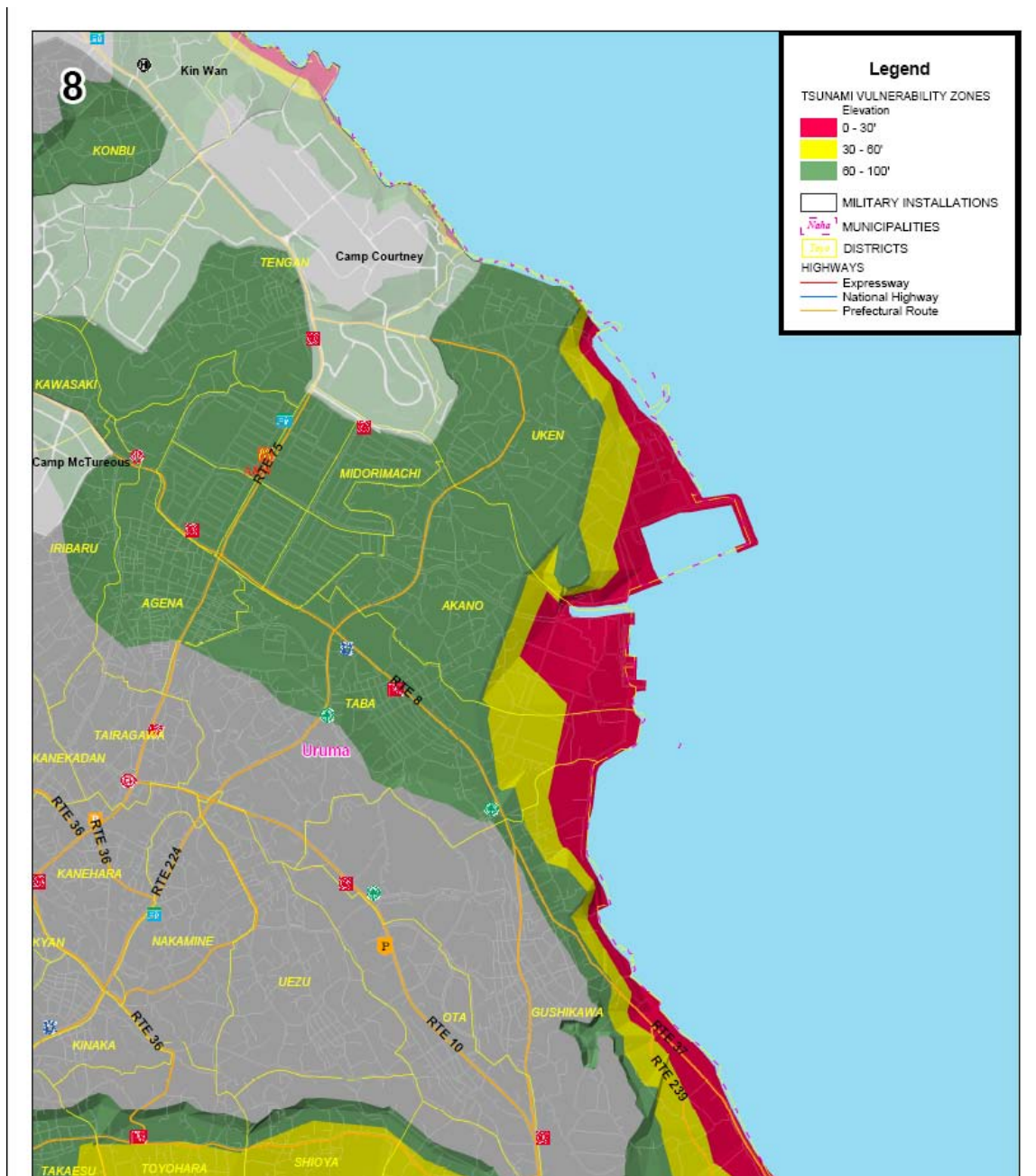


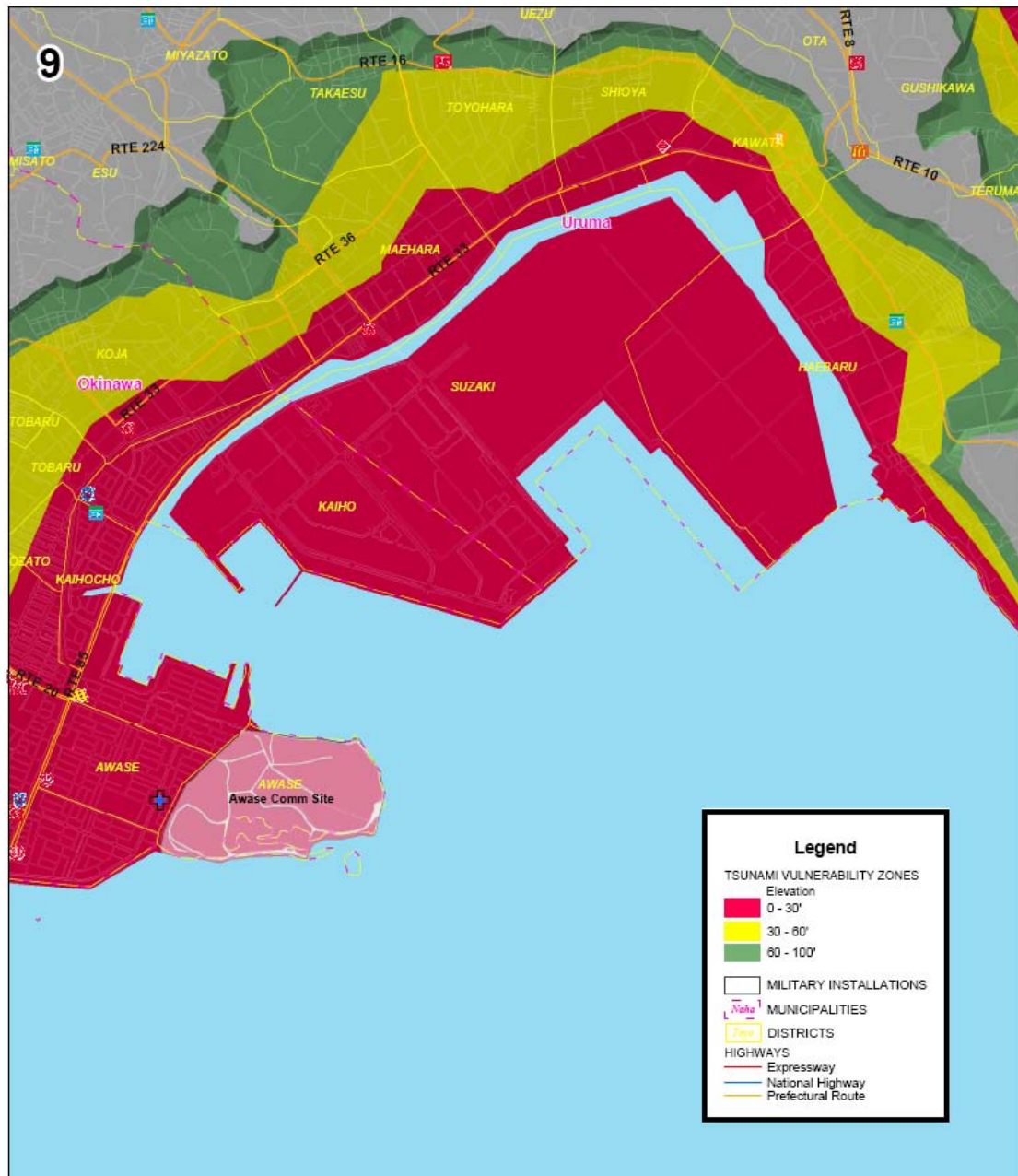


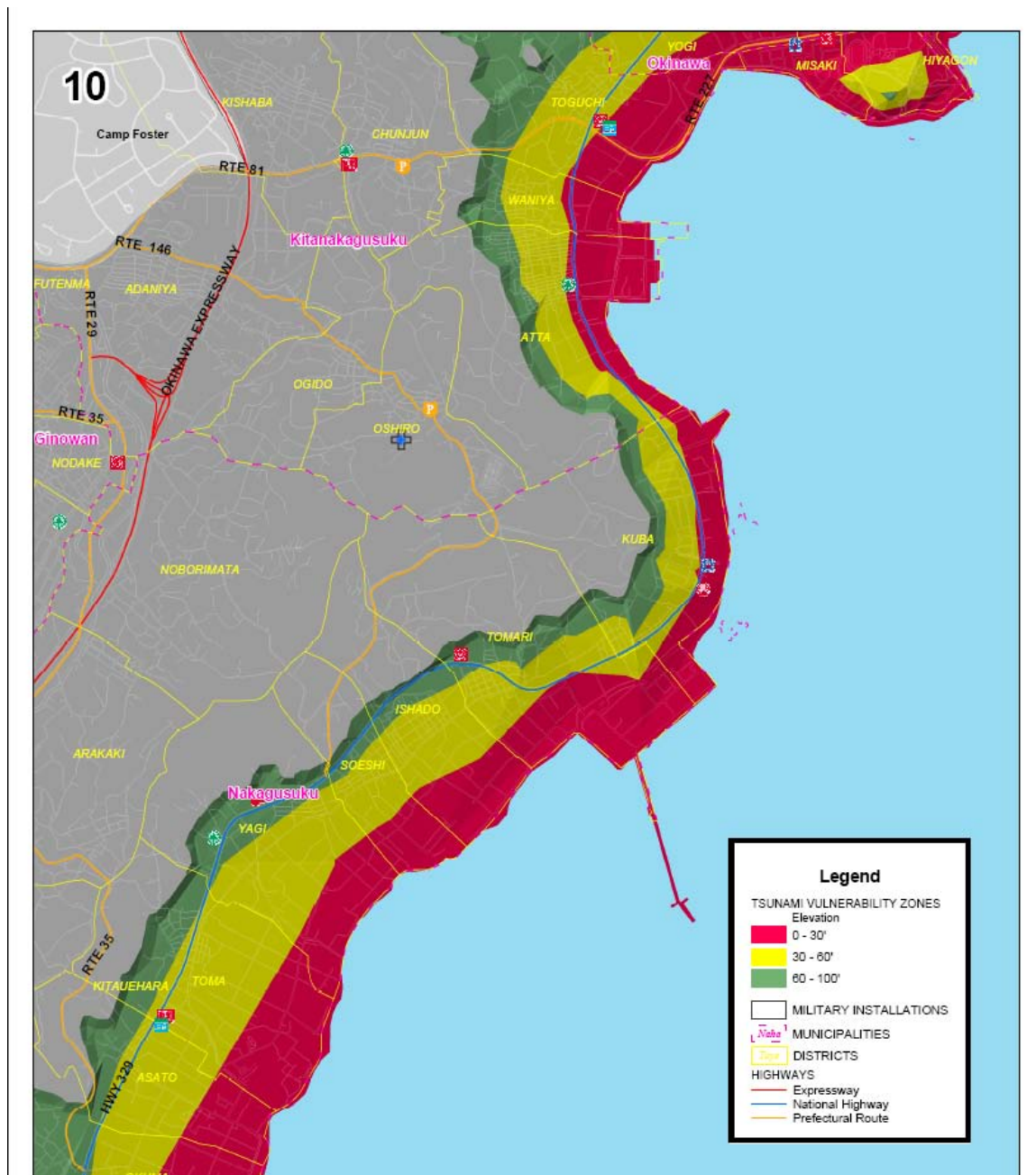












Typhoons

Typhoons are large storms originating in the tropics. Because of our position in the ocean, we are threatened by several typhoons each year. Damaging effects of the typhoon come from high wind speeds, heavy rains, and from high waves. It is easy to protect yourself from Typhoons, but they can be deadly to those who do not take proper precautions.

Tropical Cyclone Conditions of Readiness (TCCOR)

TCCORs are graduated states of readiness based on the forecast onset of 50 knot (57 mph) winds. TCCORs are set by the 18th Wing Commander for all military installations on Okinawa. **TCCOR declarations are orders: take them seriously!** Conditions may not look bad where you are, but they can change fast, and you can get caught in a violent storm without warning. Tacos are passed over AFN radio and television systems. Look for "TC (X)" in the corners of the screen while watching AFN. The following are the TCCOR Actions:

- *All Clear*: No tropical storms are threatening Kadena
 - Exists from the end of November to the first of June every year unless a storm moves into the area.
 - Keep your disaster supply kit together and rotate canned goods and water as needed.
- *TCCOR 4* (TC 4): A storm could cause destructive winds of 50 knots (57 mph) or greater within 72 hours.
 - Okinawa remains in TC 4 from 1 June to 30 November.
 - Keep preparatory actions up to date and ensure you and your family know what to do if we go to higher TCCORs.
- *TCCOR 3* (TC 3): A storm is in the area and is forecast to cause destructive winds within the next 48 hours. Take the following preparatory actions:
 - Inventory your emergency supplies.
 - Replace expired or used items.
 - Ensure you have adequate water for yourself and your family.
 - Check your flashlights and batteries and ensure everything works.
 - Make sure your gas tanks (car and house) are full.
 - Secure the larger, more difficult items in your yard.
 - Children's play sets
 - Trampolines
 - Kiddie Pools

- Picnic tables
 - Gas Grills
 - Trash Cans and Recycle Bins
 - Lawnmowers
- Monitor the storm's progress
 - Be prepared to finish your storm preparations quickly.
 - The storm could intensify or increase its movement quickly, pushing the island into a lower TCCOR than previously forecasted.
- *TCCOR 2* (TC 2): A storm is approaching the island and is forecast to cause destructive winds within the next 24 hours. Take the following preparatory actions:
 - Ensure all preparatory actions for TCCOR 3 are complete.
 - Secure any loose items in your yard.
 - Lawn Decorations
 - Flower pots
 - Anything that can cause debris.
 - Withdraw emergency cash you will need *before* the storm. If electricity is down, cash machines will not work after the storm.
- *TCCOR 1* (TC 1): A storm is approaching the island and is forecast to cause destructive winds within the next 12 hours. Take the following preparatory actions:
 - Ensure all preparatory actions for TCCOR 3 & 2 are complete.
 - Fill water containers for fire fighting, sanitation, and drinking as needed.
 - Two quarts per person per day for drinking.
 - A gallon per person per day is a good amount to keep on hand for sanitation.
 - Turn the temperature of your refrigerator/freezer to the coolest point and minimize the amount you open and close it. If power goes off, perishable foods will keep longer if they start at colder temperatures.
 - Have a plan for your children. DoDDS will not hold class; however, teachers and staff still report for work.
 - DO NOT TAPE WINDOWS OF ON-BASE QUARTERS! The windows are typhoon proof and are covered with a plastic film that is easily damaged by tape.
 - Contact your unit if you're not confident of your off-base quarters' ability to stand up to the storm. If you don't feel secure, ask your supervisor, first sergeant, or commander to help you find suitable shelter on base.

- *TCCOR 1 Caution* (TC 1C): Hazardous winds will likely occur within the next 12 hours, and winds of 34 - 49 knots (including gusts) are occurring. Non-essential functions close and personnel are released. Take the following actions:
 - Secure all doors and windows in your home and workplace if not already done.
 - **All personnel must stay inside** until the 18th Wing Commander declares Storm Watch, or a lower TCCOR. (Note: This applies to all SOFA status personnel and their dependants, whether they live on base or off base. Personnel are to stay inside during TC-1C, TC-1E and TC-R.) Rapidly changing storm patterns could cause the island to move into TC 1 Emergency before previously forecast.
 - Non-essential functions include, but aren't limited to:
 - All AAFES
 - MWR facilities, including child care facilities
 - Commissaries
 - USO
 - AMC Terminal
 - DoDDS functions
 - Child development centers.
- *TCCOR 1 Emergency* (TC 1E): 50 knot or greater winds and other dangerous conditions are present. **All personnel must stay inside** until the 18th Wing Commander declares Storm Watch, or a lower TCCOR.
 - Keep your emergency supplies handy. Your battery-powered radio and flashlights will be needed immediately if power goes out.
 - **STAY INSIDE!!!** Continue monitoring the storm's progress and be prepared to remain in quarters for the duration of the storm. The storm could intensify or decrease its movement, subjecting the island to dangerous conditions longer than previously forecast.
- *TCCOR 1 Recovery* (TC 1R): Winds have decreased below 50 knots but life threatening hazards may be present on base.
 - Only personnel issued a Mission Essential Typhoon Passes are allowed outside of their quarters on the condition of performing mission essential tasks.
 - Non-essential functions remain closed
 - Continue to monitor storm's progress
- *STORM WATCH*: Life threatening hazards have been isolated or corrected, but damage may still exist. The base may still be experiencing some storm-related effects.

- Units and individuals assess damage to their facilities. Report damage to the CE Control Center at 634-1915.
- AAFES and Commissary facilities reopen after completing their damage assessment unless the Wing Commander directs otherwise.
- DoDD Schools remain closed to students, but teachers and staff report to work during normal duty hours.
- All military personnel and civilian employees report to work within 2 hours of the Storm Watch declaration, at their normal duty hours, or as directed by their commanders.
- Continue monitoring the storm's progress. The storm could return quickly, pushing the island back into TC 1, TC 1 Caution, or even TC 1 Emergency.

Things to have on hand for a Typhoon

- Four day supply of food and water (bottled water, canned food, and other non-perishable items)
- Hammer and nails for quick repairs
- Blankets, tarps, plastic, and heavy cardboard to cover broken windows
- Mops and towels to absorb water leaks
- Flashlights with extra batteries, candles, matches and a waterproof lighter
- Battery operated portable radio and extra batteries
- Pet Food
- Charcoal – in extended power loss, you may have to barbecue the contents of your freezer
- First Aid Kit
- Canned fuel (Sterno)
- Children's supplies: diapers and formula

Individual Recovery Actions For After Any Natural Disaster

Following any disaster, there are certain things to do to ensure your continued health and safety. Here's a list of items to consider.

- *Hunt For hazards*
 - Broken power, water, phone, gas, and sewer lines.
 - Fires
 - Hazardous materials
 - Building damage
 - Injured people
- *Help each other out*
 - First aid for the injured.
 - Comforting one another.
 - Sharing

- *Check your emergency supplies and resupply.* Salvage what you can.
- *Listen to the Radio:* AFN will be the fastest, most reliable source of emergency information available and will broadcast it as soon as they get it. If shelters are opened, they'll broadcast the information as soon as the shelters are ready.
- *Stay Off the Streets:* Emergency vehicles need what little room will be available to move.
- *Be Patient:* Base officials will be dealing with problems all over the base and will do their best to provide help first to those who need it most. If you've reported your situation to your unit and the CE Control Center, rest assured your problems will get the attention they deserve when the time comes. In the meantime, work with the people in your neighborhood or at your shelter to make things better.

GENERAL PREPAREDNESS AND HELPING YOUR COMMUNITY

General Preparedness

There are some general preparedness and survival measures you should take now to ready yourself and your family for any disaster we might face. These apply to any kind of disaster or contingency, and the time you take with these now will ensure your survival and increase your comfort later. Consider the following:

- *First aid training:* Everyone in your family will benefit from first aid training.
- *Fire extinguisher training:* Make sure you, your family, and your coworkers know how to use the fire extinguishers in your facilities. Every home needs a fire extinguisher.
- *Inspecting Smoke Alarms:* You should perform monthly checks on the smoke alarm in your facility.
- *Keep your important papers up to date and in a fireproof box.*
 - Passports, birth certificates, marriage licenses, and citizenship documents will be important if the Wing Commander chooses to evacuate people following a disaster.
 - Insurance papers will be critical for replacing property, and wills are essential for protecting your estate. Renter's insurance is available through a variety of providers here on island.
- *Plan your actions:* Look around your work place and your quarters to see what you have to do in case of emergency and make an emergency plan.
- *Have Routine Drills:* Make sure everyone understands how to leave safely and when and how to shut off utilities. Once a quarter is usually a good interval for fire and earthquake drills.

Helping Out in the Community

You play a role in helping the base and your community recover following a major accident or natural disaster. Your involvement in the community prior to a disaster can make a profound difference in how quickly and easily Kadena Air Base recovers and how well the base meets the needs of our people. Some of the things to consider include volunteering community service and working with the schools. Advocate disaster preparedness in the organizations you belong to. Officer and enlisted spouses organizations, unit booster clubs, and other organizations often collect money, food, and clothing for victims at other places following natural disasters. These organizations can make similar arrangements for helping the Okinawa community following a catastrophic disaster here. If

you belong to such an organization and they are not making plans to assist the Kadena community following a disaster, encourage them to make plans.

Work with the local Red Cross office to provide services following disasters. The Red Cross helps people by running emergency shelters, assessing damage to personal housing, and answering inquiries from friends and relatives elsewhere. Contact the Red Cross office at 634-1294 or 634-1979 for more information on how you can help.

Should we have a catastrophic disaster, you will want to know your children are being taken care of at school. Make sure they have a disaster plan and that the school staff is trained on their roles in the plan. If their schools do not have plans, work with the staff to develop one. Do this *before* a disaster occurs. The Readiness Flight will gladly provide technical guidance on developing plans, but community involvement is essential to ensuring the plans are available.

Finally, make sure you have plans for your family. Consider how you and your family members will contact each other if you are separated by a disaster. Telephone lines may be inoperative, so think about where to assemble and contact each other. Be flexible and try to have more than one assembly point.

QUICK REFERENCE CHECKLIST

Before the Disaster

- Make up a disaster kit
- Get first aid and fire extinguisher training
- Keep track of important papers
- Plan your actions
- Conduct disaster drills

During the Disaster

- Don't panic!
- Stay put unless threatened by an immediate hazard
- Stay out of smoke or fumes

After the Disaster

- Hunt for hazards: report damage and fires
- Help each other out
- Check your emergency supplies
- Listen to your radio
- Stay off the streets
- Be Patient!

QUICK REFERENCE TYPHOON CHECKLIST

TC 3

- _____ Inventory emergency supplies (canned food, unopened water containers, flashlights, batteries, first-aid kit, etc.)
- _____ Replace expired or used items
- _____ Fill gas tank(s) on vehicle(s)
- _____ Secure larger, more difficult items in yard (play sets, picnic tables, grills, trampolines etc.)

TC 2

- _____ Secure any loose items in yard (toys, garden tools, lawn decorations, hoses, etc.)
- _____ Pick up any cash needed before the storm

TC 1

- _____ Fill all available water containers for fire fighting, drinking and sanitation (2 quarts for drinking and 2 quarts for sanitation per person per day is recommended).
- _____ Turn the temperature to the coolest setting on refrigerator/freezer

TC 1C

- _____ All nonessential personnel are released to quarters

TC 1E

- _____ Remain inside and monitor AFN

TC 1R

- _____ Stay inside unless you are mission essential personnel with typhoon badges that are needed for the Typhoon Recovery.

Storm Watch

- _____ Survey quarters for damage
- _____ Report damage

EMERGENCY PHONE LISTING

The following numbers are important in reporting emergencies. Make sure you keep them near the phone.

Services	On-Base Number	Off-Base Number
Kadena Fire and Rescue	911	Kadena Area: 934-5911 Camp Foster: 893-7911
Kadena Security Police	911	934-5911
Camp Foster Military Police	911	893-7911
Ambulance	911	Kadena Area: 934-5911 Camp Foster: 893-7911
Building/Utility Damage	634-1915	Call Your Housing Agency

Other Important Phone Numbers

Record other important phone numbers in the spaces below

Relatives: _____

Close Family Friends: _____

Child Care Provider: _____

Others: _____

Allergies and Sensitivities

Name	Medication Allergies	Food Allergies	Other

Information Sources

We use the following sources to pass emergency information for your health and safety

AFN TV, Channels 8-11
(Channel 8 off base)

AFN AM Radio
(648 kHz)

AFN FM Radio
(89.1 mHz)